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Our RED ARMY ally

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For explanation of distribution formula, see FM 21-6.



MEET THE RED ARMY MAN

TO THE AMERICAN SOLDIER—The purpose of the first part of this booklet is to introduce you to the Red Army soldier—the everyday "G.I." of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. You have heard and read a lot about him, now you are seeing and meeting him personally. He is your friend. He is your ally. He has fought hard in this war, just as you have, to bring about a United Nations victory. The meeting of troops of the United States Army and of the Red Army is an historical occasion. It is the first time in history that so many citizens of the United States have met face-to-face with so many citizens of the USSR.



SENTRY

Your first contact with the Red Army of the USSR—the Russian Army—may come when a sentry halts you with a sharp command:

"STOY! Ktaw ee-DYAWT!" (Halt! Who goes there!).

If he hears no reply, he shouts a second command·

"STOY! Strel YAHT BOO doo!" (Halt! I will fire!).

Make sure, then, that he hears your reply. In Russian, your reply to his command would be:

"A-mee-ree-KAHN-skee bo-YETS!" (American soldier!) or "A-mee-ree-KAHN-skee-yee boy-TSY!" (American soldiers!).

The sentry may then say:

"Ah DEEN bo-yets ko mnyeh, os-tal-NEE-yeh na myestch!" (One soldier advance! Others remain in place!).

Follow his directions and be recognized. Remember that he is trained to shoot when in doubt.

In the Red Army, instructions to soldiers on guard duty are strict. Penalties for carelessness, or disobedience, are severe.

You will notice that a Red Army sentry keeps his weapon either at the ready, at order, or at shoulder arms. He does not sit down, or lean against anything. He does not eat, drink, smoke or sing while on post. He talks only in the line of official business.

Whenever necessary, he calls his commander of the guard.

At night and in bad weather, incidentally, security posts established by Red Army troops may be supplemented by trained dogs.

As an American soldier who knows from experience the soldierly manner of a good sentry, you will naturally respect the conscientious Red Army man who does his duty on post.

If you yourself are doing sentry duty, listen for the Red Army man's reply to your challenge:

"Krasno-ar MAY-ets!" (Red Army man!) or "So-VYET-skee bo-YETS!" (Soviet soldier!)

In case of doubt, check his passbook—a little gray-green booklet with a red star on the cover.



TROOPS

Your first meeting with Red Army troops will be an interesting and important occasion. You will begin to see at first-hand what your Allied Red Army looks like, and to understand its morale, discipline, and leadership.

At first glance, you will notice the uniforms and equipment and the general appearance of the Red Army. You will notice the loose-fitting and comfortable field uniforms of the Red Army men: the shirt overhanging the trouser tops, the single wide belt, the overseas cap bearing the Red Star emblem.

Even in combat, they wear this garrison cap more often than their helmet.

Officers and men alike wear shoulder boards—epaulets which carry the design and colors of grade and branch of service. They are supposed to wear olive-drab shoulder boards in the field, but actually many prefer the gold, silver, and other-colored insignia of rank specified for dress occasions.

Special troops of various kinds have their own insignia and dress. Military police have a distinctive cap emblem. The security troops, or NKVD, have uniforms of various types. Their shoulder straps have a white background, and red stripes and piping. The NKVD troops are not part of the Red Army.

The Red Army includes plenty of horse cavalry, among whom are the famous Cossacks. Cossacks often wear round fur hats; but their characteristic attire is the combination scarf and hood, called a "bashlik", distinctively colored according to the particular regions they come from in the USSR. Cossacks also wear long, loose, felt capes which are called "burkas."

In cold weather, the Red Army bundles up in winter uniforms. Fur hats and padded jackets, as well as overcoats are common.

Officers and men wear Soviet decorations and service badges. Notice especially the Guards badges, signifying crack outfits, and red or yellow wound stripes (see illustration p. 37). These will be seen on the right-hand side of the blouse. Various other decorations may be noted on the left side.

The Red Army travels light. All men are armed with either a rifle, a carbine, a submachine gun or, more rarely, a pistol; and the necessary ammunition. They carry a rolled blanket over one shoulder, or a rolled overcoat strapped to the back. A canteen, a gas mask, an entrenching tool, and a few other articles complete the brief list of personal equipment.

Just as among American troops, great differences in physical types are noticeable among the men from the Soviet Union. You may see fair-complexioned Great Russians alongside dark, wavy-haired Caucasians; broad-faced slant-eyed Kazakhs, and other types hailing from thousands of miles across the USSR, beyond the Ural mountains.

Women, too, serve in large numbers in the Red Army. They serve as doctors, nurses, cooks, and radio operators. They direct traffic. They may be found working on the railroads doing manual labor, or helping in other kinds of construction work. Most unusual to Americans, perhaps, is the fact that many Soviet women serve also in combat. Soviet women have won fame in the infantry as snipers, as guerrilla fighting, and by many exploits of record. Some have even become commanders of combat formations.

Don't be surprised if that tank commander turns out to be a personable young sergeant named "Masha" (a popular nickname for girls).

Marching on the road or cross-country, Soviet troops appear easygoing and casual at first glance. Platoons or companies of singing men march by in route step, in irregular columns of twos or threes. Horse-drawn guns, wagons, and carts of every description, even herds of cattle follow behind the troops. Trucks pass them by, singly or in small serials, packed with men and supplies. Tanks and self-propelled artillery, each carrying six to ten riders, rumble

along. More trucks roll along, pulling artillery pieces of various calibers, sometimes two or three light guns in tandem, sometimes carrying giant 280-mm howitzers broken down into separate loads. Frequently, American Lend-Lease motorcycles, jeeps, or 2½-ton trucks can be recognized, and a great variety of captured German equipment.

This is the Red Army which stopped the Germans at Moscow and Stalingrad, deep in Russia and the Ukraine in 1942. This is the army which fought 2,000 miles across eastern Europe, pushing the Germans back across the Oder into Hitler's back yard.

If you were to travel back across Red Army battlefields, you would see part of the price it paid for victory on the eastern front. You might notice small hill-top cemeteries where the honored Soviet dead lie buried near the places where they fell. Individual graves are marked by wooden obelisks, 2 to 5 feet high, usually painted red and topped by a gold star.



IN ACTION

The Red Army man is a field soldier. All his energies are concentrated on one objective, his combat mission. His leadership, his training, and his experience have emphasized this point.

Elimination of nonessentials, simplicity of method, initiative and improvisation, when necessary, are standing principles of the Red Army.

Clean and ready weapons, plenty of ammunition, preventive maintenance of clothing and equipment are of most importance to the Soviet soldier. He does not enjoy the use of post-exchange facilities, tentage, and many of the things the U. S. Army has in abundance.

To cross the many river barriers from deep in Russia to Germany, he often improvised bridging materials, using local timber and even barrels and logs gathered on the spot.

The Red Army man has courage and dash. In combat, he attempts to close with the enemy with an aggressive, almost foolhardy courage. This courage is reinforced by full confidence in the courage of his leaders, and their tactical and strategic ability. Patient planning and thorough preparation have been evident in every Red Army victory. Bold encirclement, even with small forces, is constantly being tried.

Full reconnaissance, aided by advanced technical methods, like aerial photography and sound-ranging, is very strongly emphasized.

Tremendous fire power as the base for maneuvering is also stressed. Red Army men call artillery "The God of War."

Medium tanks as the backbone of armored operations, infantry-engineer assault teams against fortified positions, close support of ground by air forces —such methods and many others are common to the Red Army and to our own.

But the Red Army does have some unique methods and weapons. The heavy Stalin tank, for example, supports the medium T34's and Shermans by long-range fire. The Stalin tank mounts the heaviest, most powerful gun on any tank in the world. It is supported, in turn, by a team of first-class, self-propelled artillery, adaptable both to close and distant support.

The rocket-launcher, nicknamed "Katyusha" is a powerful Red Army

weapon. Among Red Army planes, the famous Stormovik ground-attack fighter, heavily armed and armored, has been highly successful.

Direct fire by artillery has been especially emphasized in Red Army practice. Massed mortar fire—120-, 82-, and 50-mm calibers—also delivers close support to the infantry.

In offensive operations, engineers with the assault waves are trained to lay immediate barriers of mines and controlled charges, this lesson having been learned by experience against German counterattacks.

Task forces of varying size and composition are constantly being formed to accomplish specific missions: reconnaissance, security, assault or pursuit.

The Red Army is also skilled in supply, maintenance, and evacuation. The restoration of railroads from Stalingrad to Germany, aided by American equipment, has been an outstanding feat.

Soviet medical men have pioneered in several important fields, introducing the blood-bank system, and improving plastic surgery techniques. They have restored to full duty approximately 80 percent of the Red Army wounded.

In short, the Red Army has successfully made a science of war. The Red Army man may recall his exploits of the last 4 years with justifiable pride. His ruggedness and courage, his technical efficiency and tactical aptitude—all have been proved in the defeat of the touted German military machine.



GARRISON

SIGNS AND POSTERS

Where Red Army troops are bivouacked or billeted, you may expect to see plenty of signs and posters. A headquarters in a town or village will be prominently marked.

If you know Russian, you may often read something like this on the walls of many buildings:

"Death to the Fascist invaders! Long live the Red Army!"

You will see poster pictures not only of Stalin, Kalinin, and other Soviet heroes, but also of Roosevelt and Churchill. You will see anti-Nazi cartoons lampooning Hitler, Himmler, Goebbels, Goering, and company.

QUARTERS

The Red Army does not use much tentage or other types of portable hous-

ing. On the move, Soviet troops take over buildings and houses, find shelter where they can, or bivouac in the open air. Where they plan to stay awhile, troops rapidly construct rough log cabins or more elaborate quarters.

Even with simple shelter, the Red Army man maintains sanitation. Almost everywhere, standard shower and clothes-sterilizing units are on hand. If circumstances permit, a Russian steam bath, one of the Red Army man's favorite luxuries, is rigged up.

Latrine facilities in the Red Army are not so elaborate as in the U. S. Army. Toilet paper is very scarce.

FOOD AND DRINK

Kitchen equipment is not elaborate. The hundreds of little items of issue which help to make the American Army the best-equipped in the world are not available to the Red Army.

Food is simple, nourishing, heavy. The Red Army man is accustomed to rich soups and stews of vegetables and meat, garnished with sour cream if possible. A common dish is the porridge with fat meat, called "kasha." Plenty of coarse but wholesome black bread is another staple. Cabbage soup is a favorite.

Endless glasses of hot tea wash down the food. A Red Army man can get along without sweets generally, but with his tea, he must have a bit of sugar,

which he holds between his teeth as he drinks. Tea serves as a drink and dessert. Russian cigarettes, either ready-made "papeerawsy" with attached holders, or hand-made "mahorkas" top the meal.

In cold weather, straight vodka with a bit of herring on black bread helps to keep the Red Army soldier's stomach warm.

OFF DUTY TIME

Red Army men, like other soldiers, spend a lot of their off-duty time cleaning weapons, repairing clothes, and otherwise keeping busy.

They play dominoes or simple card games, such as "Fool." Gambling is rare. Many men play chess.

Others read pocket editions of Russian classics like the works of Pushkin, Lyermontov, Turgenyev; the army newspaper "Red Star," or other serious works. Singing, accompanied by guitar or accordion is very popular, as is vigorous folk-dancing—the famous "preesYATka", or knee-dance, for example.

If the equipment is on hand, and the men are not too tired, Red Army men play soccer, volleyball, and other active games. Rough-housing and practical jokes are greatly enjoyed.

Occasionally, troupes of entertainers from Russia come by; folk-dancers and male choral groups especially. Movies are shown, even in front areas;

history, present-day heroism, and light musical comedy themes are most common. Occasionally, American documentary films are shown.

Red Army men love to talk—hours on end. They talk of the war, of new equipment, of their families, of their dead friends. All through the night, two or three will sit talking and drinking tea. As they tire and drop off to sleep, others will awake and join in.



PARADE

As conditions become settled, you may witness formal parades by Red Army troops, perhaps in honor of an important American visitor.

If it is a big show, infantry will usually form on the right flank, or in the front; then NKVD troops, cavalry, artillery, and mechanized troops in that order. Mass formations will be used, as in our parades. The colors will stand to the right side of each unit. Regimental bands will form to the right of the colors of each unit.

After the parade has formed, the guest of honor, or the reviewing officials enter the field from the right flank of the troops. At this point, the parade commander orders:

"DRESS! Parade, ATTENTION! RIGHT DRESS!"

All salute while the band plays the "Greeting March."

As the reviewing officer approaches, the parade commander marches up to him, reporting:

"General Jones, the troops of the ———garrison are parading in your honor. The commander of the parade is General Popov."

The reviewing officer then inspects the troops. As he passes by the front of each unit, its band in turn plays the "Greeting March." In response, the reviewing officer replies clearly to each unit with "ZdrAHst-voo-eetye!" (To your health!) and a toast or slogan, such as "Long live the friendship of our countries!"

Each unit thus addressed, replies in chorus: "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"

At the conclusion of the inspection, the commander of the parade orders: "At ease!" Unit commanders return to line on the double. Trumpets now blow a fanfare, and the reviewing officer gives a brief address. Thereupon a retreat fanfare, followed by the *Soviet Anthem*, are played. After that, the troops pass in review by company or battalion.

Marching proudly and vigorously, they swing their arms freely to the belt buckle and back, thrusting out their legs stiffly, and saluting with eyes right and pieces held horizontal.



DISCIPLINE

The Red Army Disciplinary Manual says: "The Soviet discipline of the Red Army must be firmer and be characterized by stricter and more rigorous requirements . . . than other armies."

Every Red Army officer and NCO in command of troops has authority to maintain discipline and inflict punishment for violations. Ordinarily, the higher an officer's rank, the greater his powers; but in case of doubt, or in combat emergencies, extreme penalties may be inflicted on the officer's own initiative, and he is not held responsible for any possible consequences.

In normal circumstances, a squad leader may give a public rebuke to an offender and deny him leave for 1 week. A company commander may decree from 3 to 10 days imprisonment in disciplinary barracks.

A division commander can order the imprisonment of enlisted men up to

20 days; officers up to 15 days. He can retire officers and NCO's or demote them to privates.

Officers' Courts of Honor and Comrades' Courts for NCO's and privates deal with all cases affecting the honor of the Red Army. These include drunkenness, immorality, fights, AWOL, and similar offenses. Such courts may order public rebukes, or recommend imprisonment, dismissal or demotion.

Major crimes, especially those involving the security of the USSR, are subject to courts martial. Very strict penalties, including death, are often the judgments of these tribunals.

The salute is the basis for military courtesy in the Red Army, as in ours.

Red Army sergeants, as well as officers, rate salutes from privates. Salutes are given only when covered.

In reporting to an officer, a man halts 3 paces away, and salutes. If he is given instructions, he must repeat them. Then he salutes again, executes about face, and marches off.

Naturally, the customs of the Red Army reflect the Soviet way of life, just as our Army is a reflection of the American way of life. Americans know how to play on a team, and take their places, whatever they may be, to help the team to win. Much the same sense of cooperation governs the voluntary discipline of the Red Army.

With all the strictness of discipline in the Red Army, comradeship between officers and men is widespread and initiative by all ranks is encouraged and rewarded. Enlisted men one day become officers another. Having once been enlisted men themselves in most cases, Red Army officers demand and receive from their men the same obedience and effort by which they themselves have won officer rank.



WHY HE FIGHTS

Talking with men of the Red Army, you will have many interests in common. These men too want to return to their homes, to work in factories and farms, and to build up a comfortable, happy life.

Justifiable hatred of the Germans and grim determination to punish the enemy has been the driving force of the Red Army during 4 years of relentless warfare.

The same hatred and determination have strengthened the home front of the USSR because, throughout great areas, it was overrun and ravaged by the Nazi hordes.

Twice in one lifetime, they have seen their land ruined by foreign invaders. The Germans have slaughtered their people literally by millions, carrying other millions off to brutal slavery. The richest parts of the Ukraine, White

Russia, Great Russia, and the Caucasus have been laid waste by Nazi hordes. Twenty years of work in building towns, factories, and modern farms has been destroyed. Historical shrines, ancient churches, priceless libraries have been deliberately erased.

Every Red Army man realizes, from the example of his own family, that the home front starved, lived in rags, and worked for him to the limit of its strength. He knows that 14-year-olds and 60-year-olds alike labored 10, 12, 14 hours each day. He knows that they have produced for him weapons of advanced design in great quantities: excellent artillery; tanks and self-propelled guns of exceptional power; simple, dependable, automatic weapons; rockets; Stormoviks. He knows that they will expect him to be a leader once he returns.

The Red Army man already knows something of America. He knows the quality of American trucks and jeeps, telephones and radios, Spam and boots. He admires American Airacobras and B25's. He hears of the common cause of the United Nations.

All these things together give meaning to the Red Army man's oath:

"I, citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, entering into the ranks of the Red Army, take my oath and freely swear to be an honest, brave, disciplined, and alert soldier, sternly guarding military and governmental

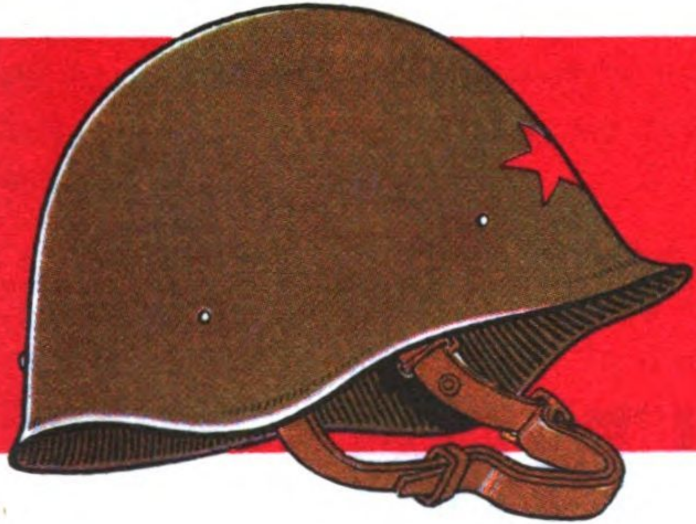
secrets, faithfully obeying all due regulations and commands.

"I swear that I will diligently pursue military science, that I will protect military and national property at all costs, and that I will be faithful to my last breath to my People, my Soviet Motherland, and to my Workers' and Peasants' Government.

"I am always ready at the command of my Government to enter into the defense of my Motherland—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and, as a soldier of the Red Army, to defend her manfully, ably, worthily and honorably, sparing neither my blood nor life itself for full victory over the enemy.

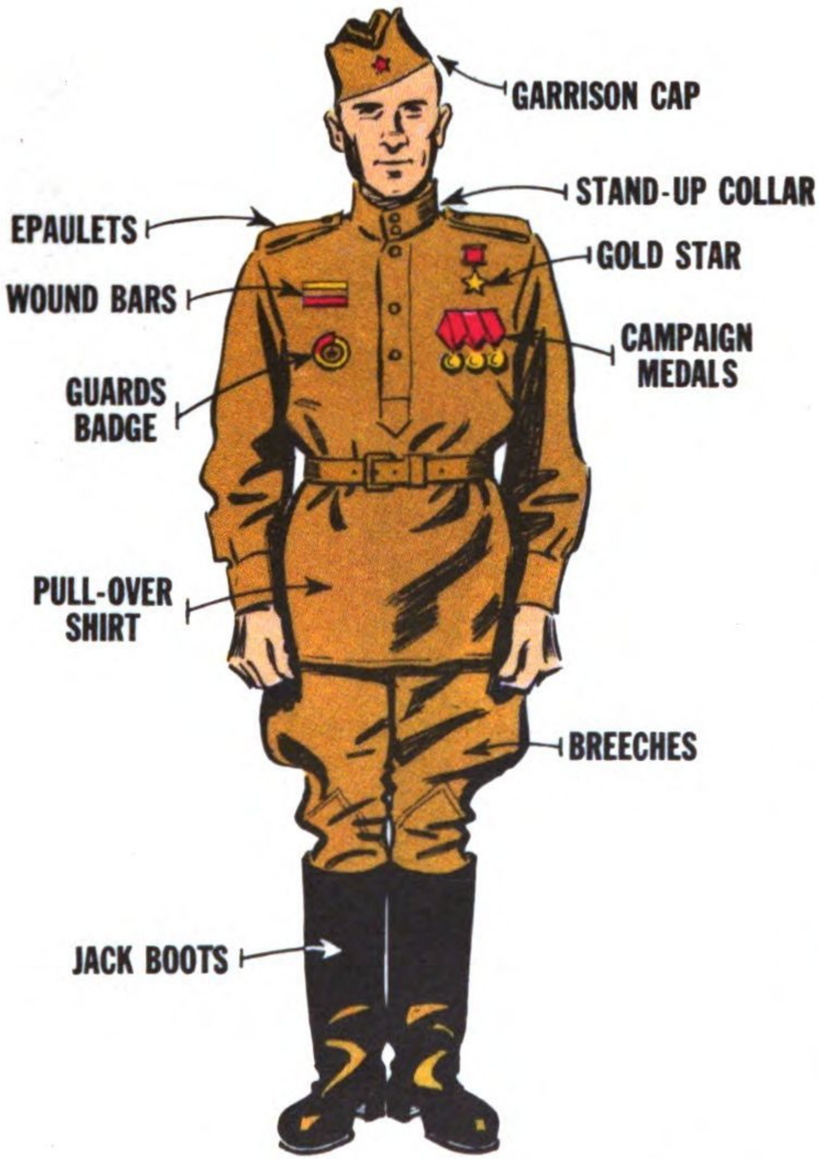
"And should I wilfully betray my free oath, then may I receive the grim punishment of Soviet law, of universal scorn and hatred."

RECOGNITION



UNIFORMS

Red Army regulations call for two basic uniforms: the field uniform, and the dress uniform. Service uniforms (called "everyday dress" in the Red Army) are created by wearing dress epaulets and caps with the field uniform. The present uniform style dates from early 1943, when Red Army dress was modified and made more ornate. As in the case of the U. S. Army, in the Red Army it has been impractical to provide any great quantity of dress uniforms during wartime. In fact, wartime shortages and campaign supply difficulties have sometimes compelled the resourceful Red Army to utilize even German uniforms.



A RED ARMY MAN

This Red Army man wears a typical Red Army field uniform. He is a private, but the salient uniform characteristics illustrated are common to field uniforms of all ranks up to general officer grade. The line-up of decorations on his breast shows how these important awards appear when worn.



SERVICE UNIFORM:
General Officer

Coat sometimes worn by other officer grades



DRESS UNIFORM:
Field Officer

Company officers wear one patch on each cuff



DRESS UNIFORM:
Enlisted Man

Enlisted men's coats have no cuff patches



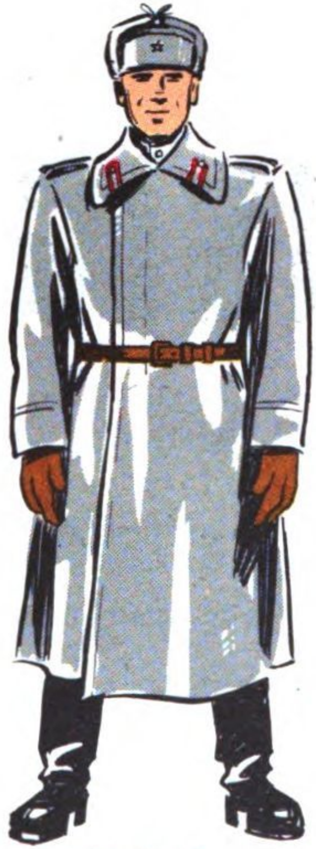
FIELD UNIFORM:
Officer

Enlisted men's blouses have no pockets



FIELD UNIFORM:
Enlisted Man

Wrap leggings and wool uniform for cold



OVERCOAT:
Enlisted Man

All officers' overcoats are double-breasted



WINTER UNIFORM:
All Ranks

For armored and artillery troops



SHUBA:
All Ranks

Goatskin coat for wear in extreme cold



INSIGNIA

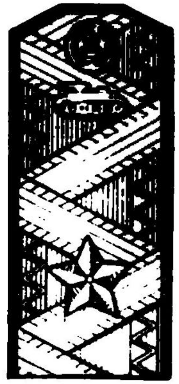
Red Army personnel can be identified by the basic Army emblem: a five-pointed star with hammer-and-sickle device. Within the Army, rank is shown by epaulet insignia. Arm and service may be told by the use of color and symbols on epaulets. Heraldic experts can also tell rank and arm by various other items of insignia and clothing, but this is a complex science. However, it is well to know that in winter, Generals and Colonels wear fur caps with sloping instead of vertical sides. You should also know that service and dress epaulets have a fancy base, while field epaulets have an OD base.



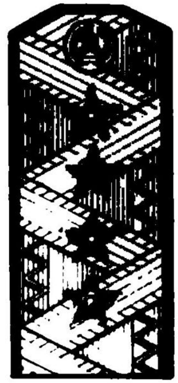
MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION



CHIEF MARSHAL
(OF AVIATION)



MARSHAL
(OF ARMORED FORCES)



GENERAL
(OF INFANTRY)

EPAULETS-GENERAL OFFICERS



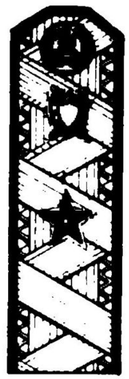
LT. GENERAL
(OF ARTILLERY)



MAJOR GENERAL
(OF SIGNAL TROOPS)



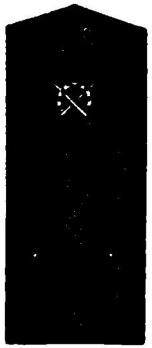
BRIGADIER GENERAL
(OF INTENDENCE)



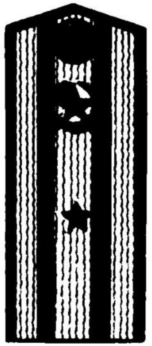
NARROW EPAULETS
FOR SERVICES
(HERE JAGD)



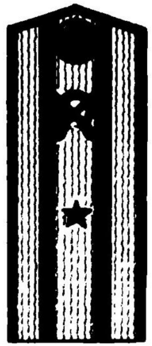
COLONEL
(OF SIGNAL TROOPS)



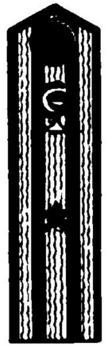
LT. COLONEL
(OF CAVALRY)



MAJOR
(OF INTENDENCE)



MAJOR
ENGINEER OR TECHNICIAN
IN CAVALRY



NARROW EPAULETS
FOR SERVICES
(HERE VETERINARY)
(MEDICAL-GOLD SYMBOL)

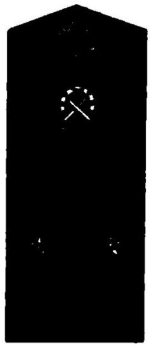
Worn with Service Uniform ↑

EPAULETS-FIELD OFFICERS

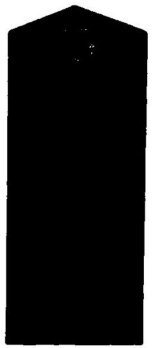
↓ *Worn with Field Uniform*



COLONEL
(OF SIGNAL TROOPS)



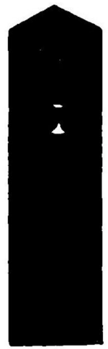
LT. COLONEL
(OF CAVALRY)



MAJOR
(OF INTENDENCE)



MAJOR
ENGINEER OR TECHNICIAN
IN CAVALRY



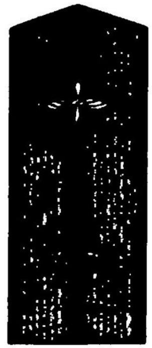
NARROW EPAULETS
FOR SERVICES
(HERE VETERINARY)
(MEDICAL-GOLD SYMBOL



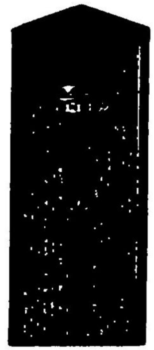
CAPTAIN
(INFANTRY)



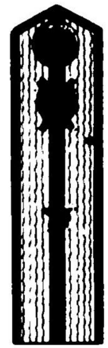
SENIOR LT.
(ARTILLERY)



1st LIEUTENANT
(AIR FORCE)



2d LIEUTENANT
(ARMORED TROOPS)

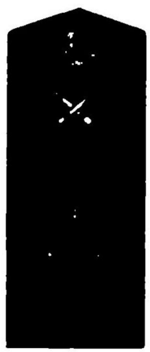


NARROW EPAULETS FOR SERVICES
(HERE JAGD)

Worn with Service Uniform ↑ **EPAULETS-COMPANY OFFICERS** ↓ *Worn with Field Uniform*



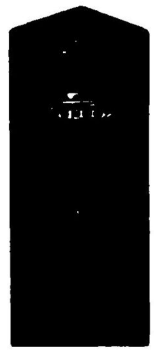
CAPTAIN
(INFANTRY)



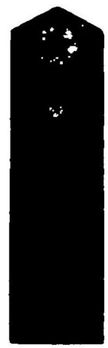
SENIOR LT.
(ARTILLERY)



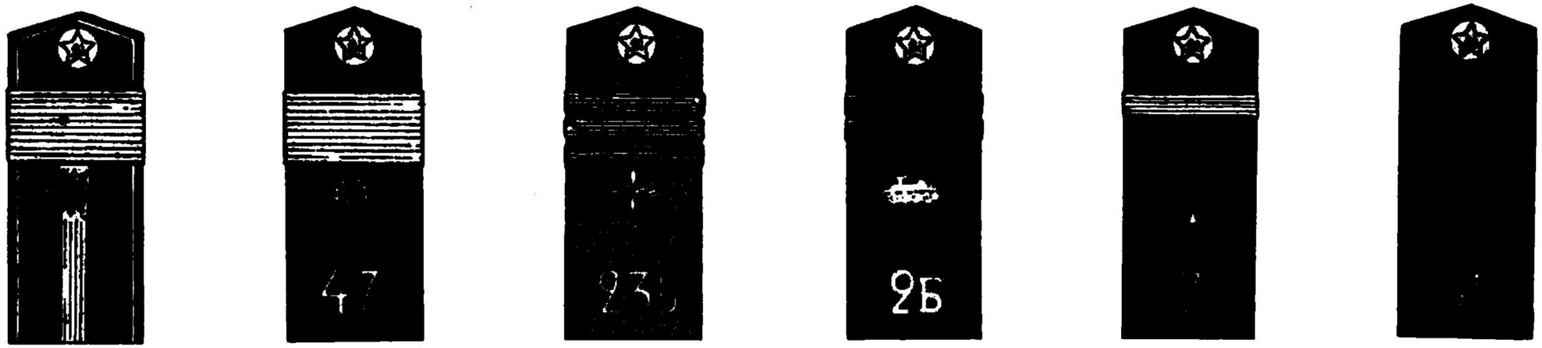
1st LIEUTENANT
(AIR FORCE)



2d LIEUTENANT
(ARMORED TROOPS)



NARROW EPAULETS FOR SERVICES
(HERE JAGD)

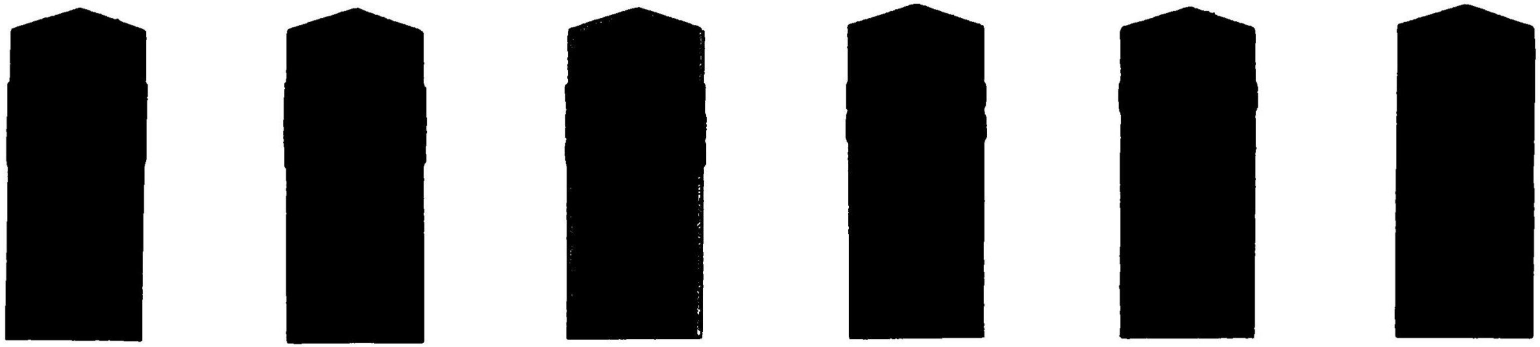


M/SGT, 1st SGT (SIG TPS) | **S/SGT** (47th CAV) | **SGT** (23d BOMD REGT) | **CORP** (2d ARMD BRIG) | **PFC** (7th MED REGT) | **PVT** (3d GUARDS INF.)

Worn with Service Uniform ↑

EPAULETS-ENLISTED MAN

↓ *Worn with Field Uniform*

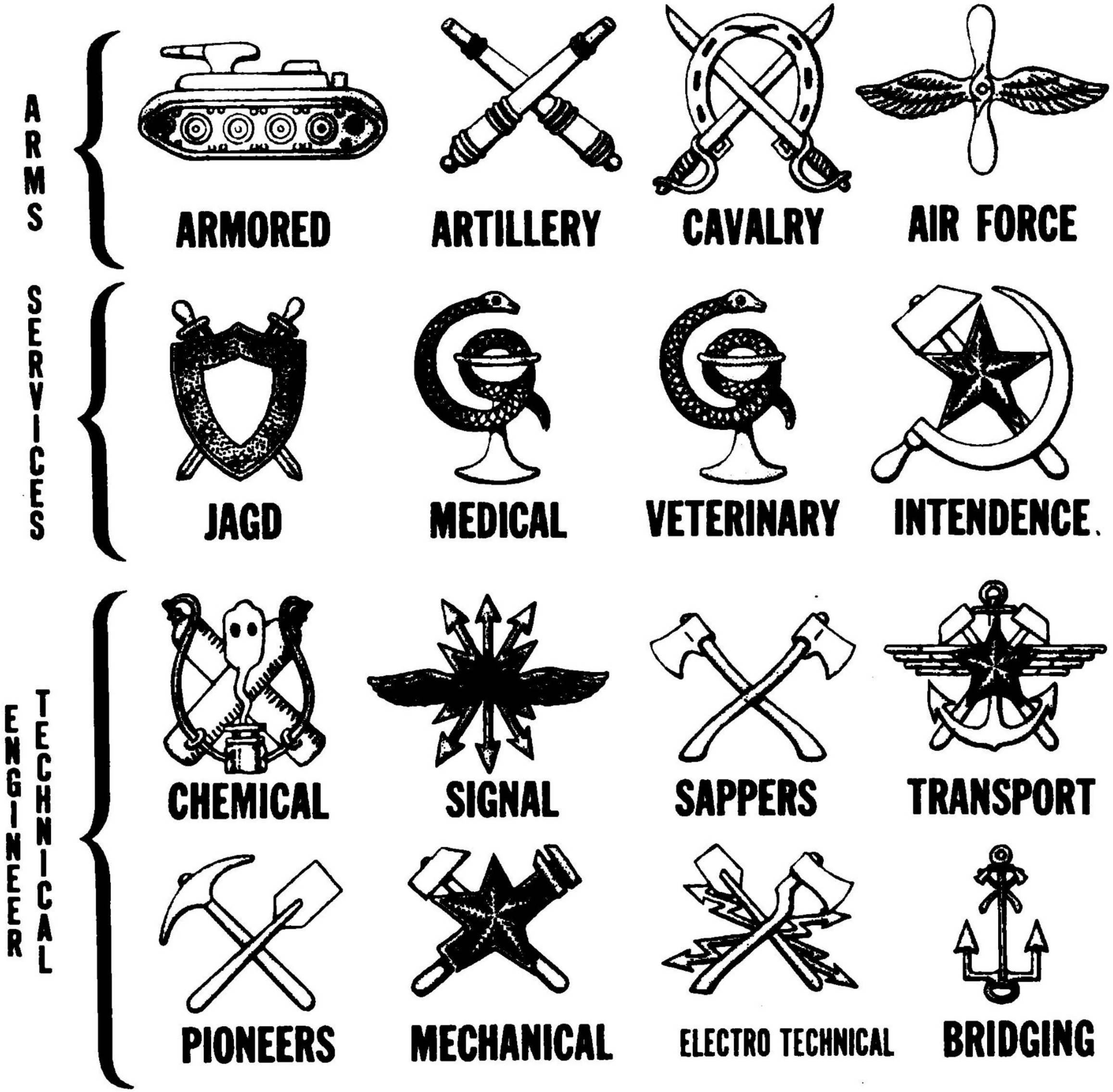


M/SGT, 1st SGT (ENG TECH TPS) | **S/SGT** (CAV) | **SGT** (AIR FORCE) | **CORP** (ARTY OR ARMD TPS) | **PFC** (MED OR VET) | **PVT** (INF.)

EPAULET SYMBOLS



Non-fighting enlisted men on service jobs wear the color of the arm in which they are serving. Their epaulets have brown (field) or silver (dress) cross-straps.





DECORATIONS

GOLD STAR. The highest award for valor. Recipient automatically receives the Order of Lenin and the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

ORDER OF GLORY. Awarded to lower ranks, usually for valor. Its three classes are comparable to our D. S. C., Silver Star, and Bronze Star. Like the Gold Star it carries with it a small pension. Gold Star winners get free subway and street car rides for life as well, while Glory recipients get automatic promotions and free education for their children. The highest grade to receive the Order of Glory is that of second lieutenant.



GLORY- CL. I



SUVOROV- CL. II



KHMELNITSKY- CL. III



FATHERLAND - CL. I

ORDER OF SUVOROV. Awarded for distinguished services. Class I is for higher commanders, Class II is for corps, division and brigade commanders and staffs; while Class III goes down to certain battalion staff officers.

ORDER OF BOGDAN KHMELNITSKY. Awarded in three degrees. Each degree of this order ranks below the corresponding degrees of Kutuzov which in turn rank below the corresponding degrees of Suvorov.

ORDER OF THE WAR FOR THE FATHERLAND. Awarded to both civilian and military personnel for arduous service in prosecution of the War.



LENIN



RED BANNER



20 YEARS IN
RED ARMY



DEFENSE OF
STALINGRAD

ORDER OF LENIN. The highest civilian and military decoration of the U S S R Its award entitles the recipient to the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

ORDER OF THE RED BANNER. This order is the oldest of the U S S R and dates from the revolution. It is a unit award for outstanding service.

20 YEARS IN THE RED ARMY. Awarded for distinguished service since the first days of the Red Army. A very important and highly prized medal.

DEFENSE OF STALINGRAD. There are a number of Red Army Campaign medals awarded for service in famous defensive operations. Stalingrad is one.

GUARDS BADGE. Red Army units which have distinguished themselves in battle may be given the title of Guards. Their men wear this badge.

RED STAR. A lower class of decoration awarded primarily for valor, on a somewhat similar basis to the U. S. Army Bronze Star or Air Medal.

DISTINGUISHED SNIPER. "Distinguished" badges are awarded to all kinds of specialists for outstanding work: cooks, mortar men, scouts, etc.

WOUND BARS. Red Army men may wear a wound bar for each wound received. The red bar stands for a light wound, the gold bar for a serious wound.



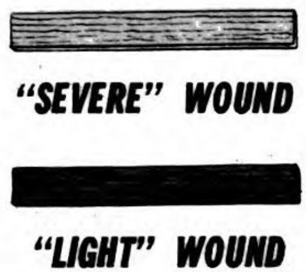
GUARDS



RED STAR

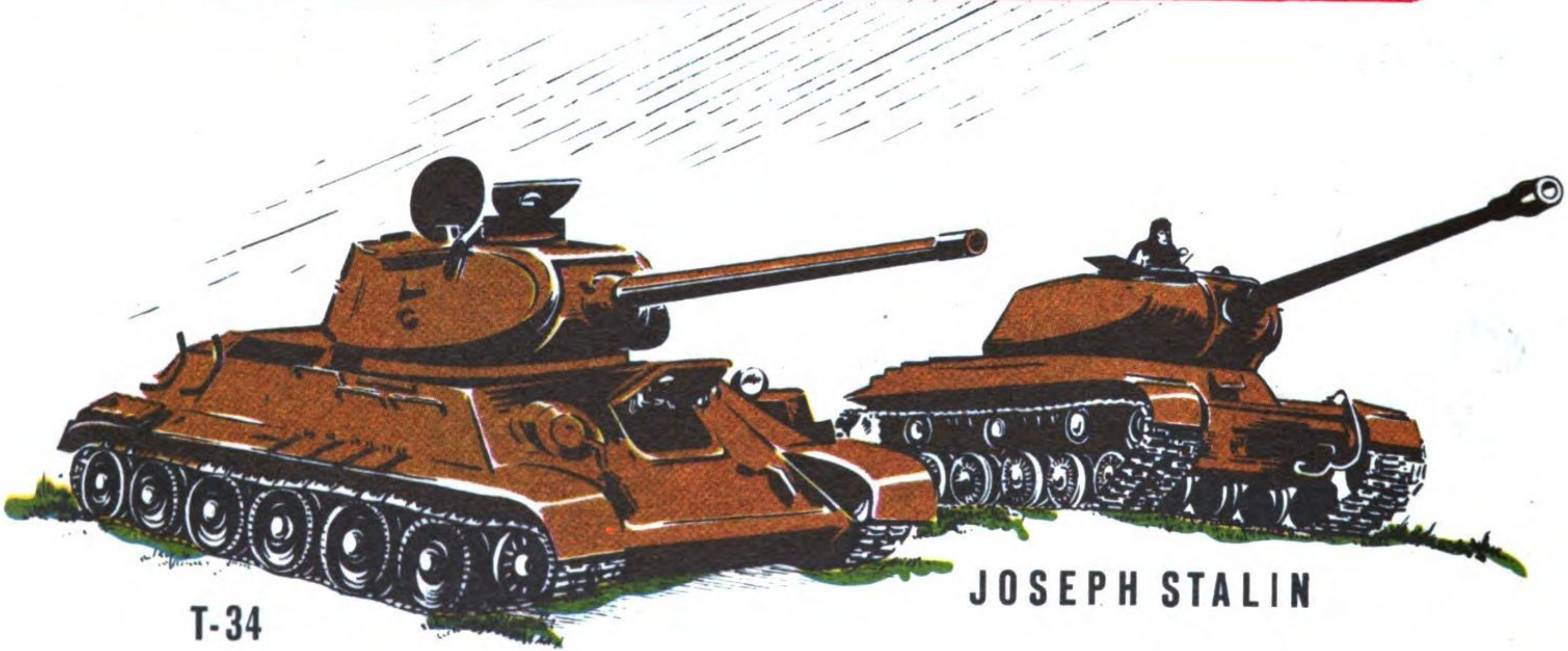


DISTINGUISHED SNIPER

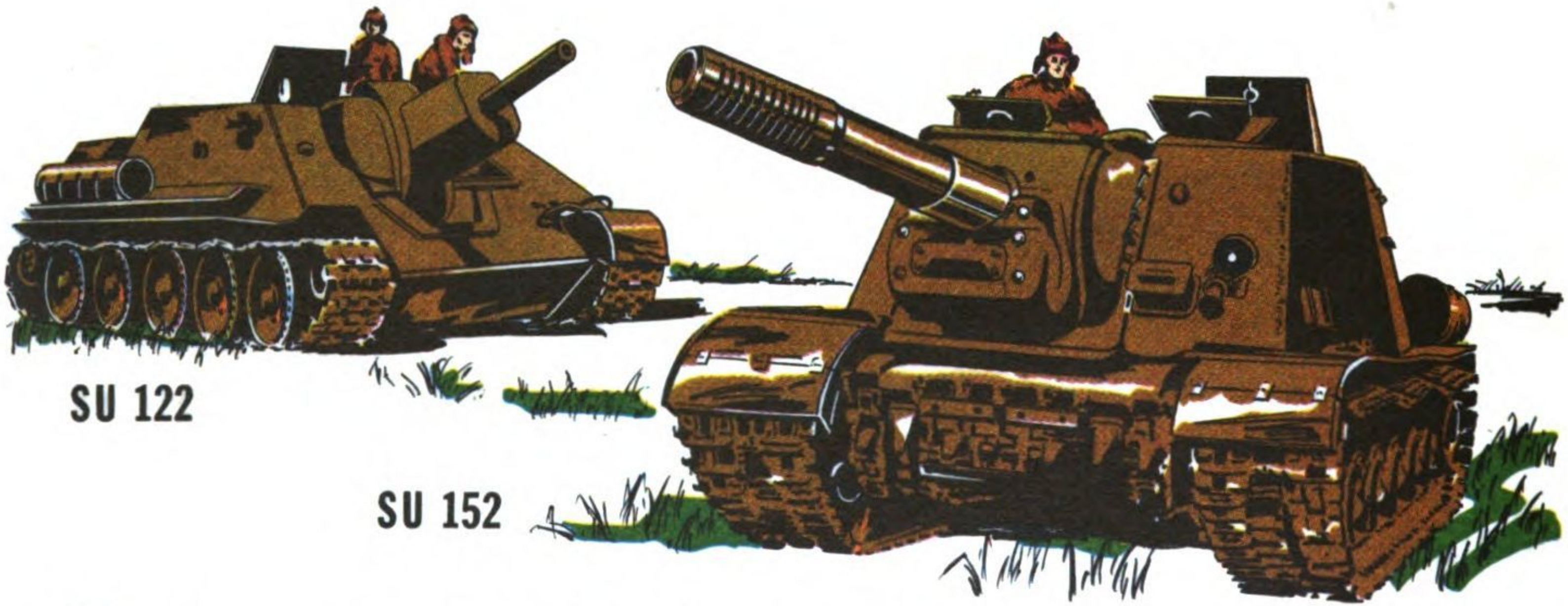


WOUND BARS

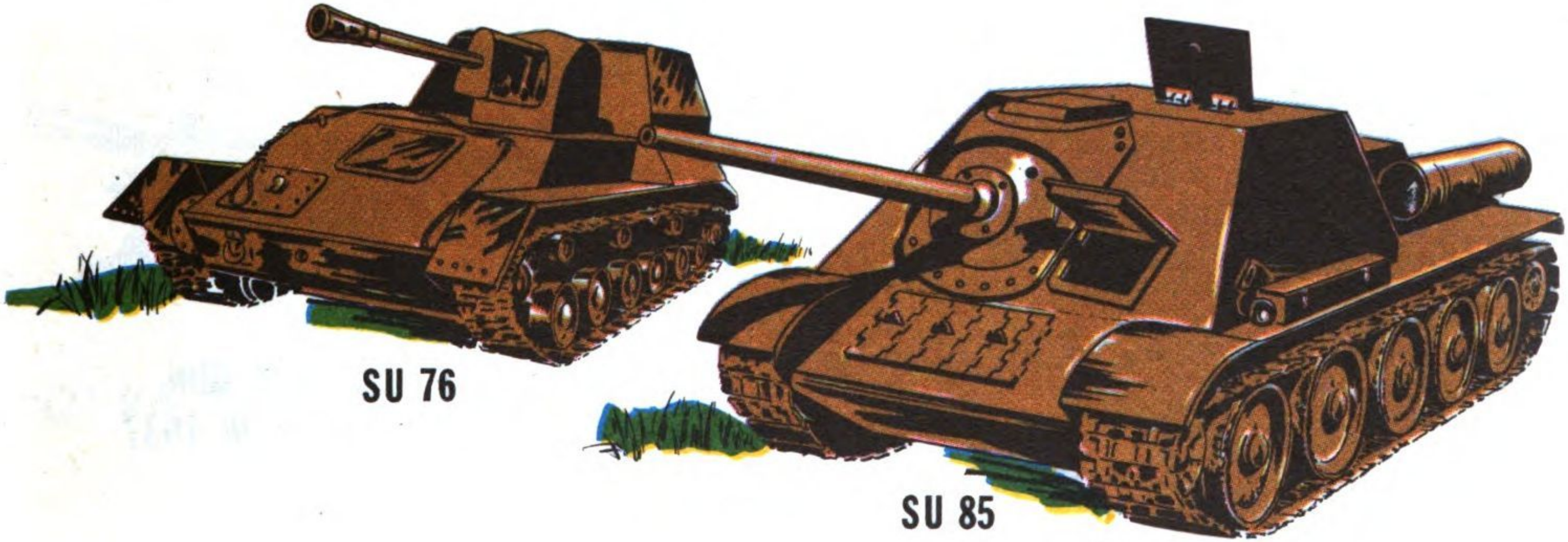
WEAPONS



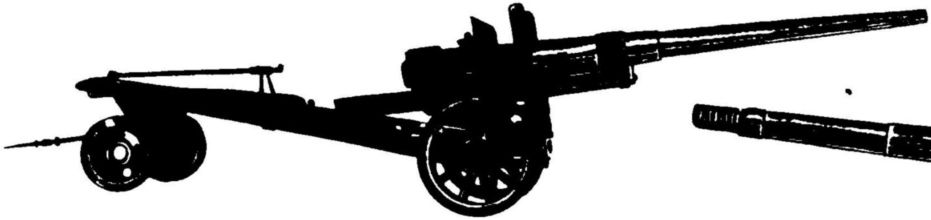
The great bulk of Red Army weapons belong to three main groups: Czarist types modernized in 1930, Soviet weapons dating around 1930, and the recent models of the late 1930's and early 1940's. Quantities of British and American material are also used, as are old, unmodernized Czarist arms and captured German ordnance. But the main types in use in the Red Army are the result of some 20 years of intensive Soviet concentration on the means of defense and on the industry needed to produce these means. The resulting equipment is remarkable. Derived from both Soviet and foreign design features adopted after extensive tests, these weapons stress not only performance, but also rugged simplicity for ease of production and field maintenance. The star weapons of this Soviet arsenal are the new Joseph Stalin heavy tank (which compares in weight to German Tiger I's), and the latest T-34 medium (which compares with the Sherman). In a breakthrough, the T-34's with their high-velocity 85-mm gun (older T-34's use a 76) use their great speed and mobility to flush hostile AT defenses. Stalins behind them, using their powerful 122-mm guns to deal with located guns, artillery, and strongpoints, are protected by infantry, artillery, and self-propelled guns. Once the lines are breached, masses of T-34's with armored infantry and artillery dash through to wreck the enemy's rear areas.



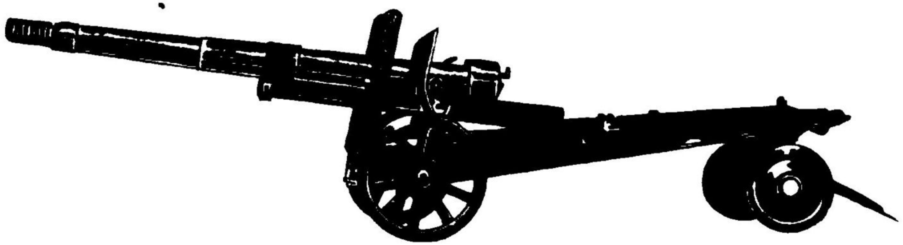
The SU's support the tanks at all times. The mobile SU 122 is a M1938 122-mm field howitzer on a T-34. It is the main piece of armored artillery. In assault, the pieces of SU 122 batteries infiltrate singly, aiding tanks and infantry by firing over open sights from concealed positions. On difficult jobs they are backed by SU 152's, which are 6-inch gun-howitzers on heavy tank chassis, and by powerful, 122-mm guns on armored carriages just like the SU 152's. When required, all these SU's can attain by indirect fire the same maximum ranges as can their guns when these are on ordinary artillery carriages.



Tank Destroyers of the Red Army are mainly the SU 85 (a high-velocity 85 on a cut-down T-34), and the SU 76 (a M1942 76-mm field gun on a light tank). Unlike other SU's in that it lacks top armor and thick frontal armor, the SU 76 is usually given infantry support jobs. When used for AT, it and the SU 85 are protected by infantry. These light SU's capitalize on their speed to ambush enemy armor, always seeking to outflank their opponents. Stalins also lay tank ambushes, using T-34's to entice the enemy in. T-34's then attack his flanks and rear.



122 MM GUN M 1931/37

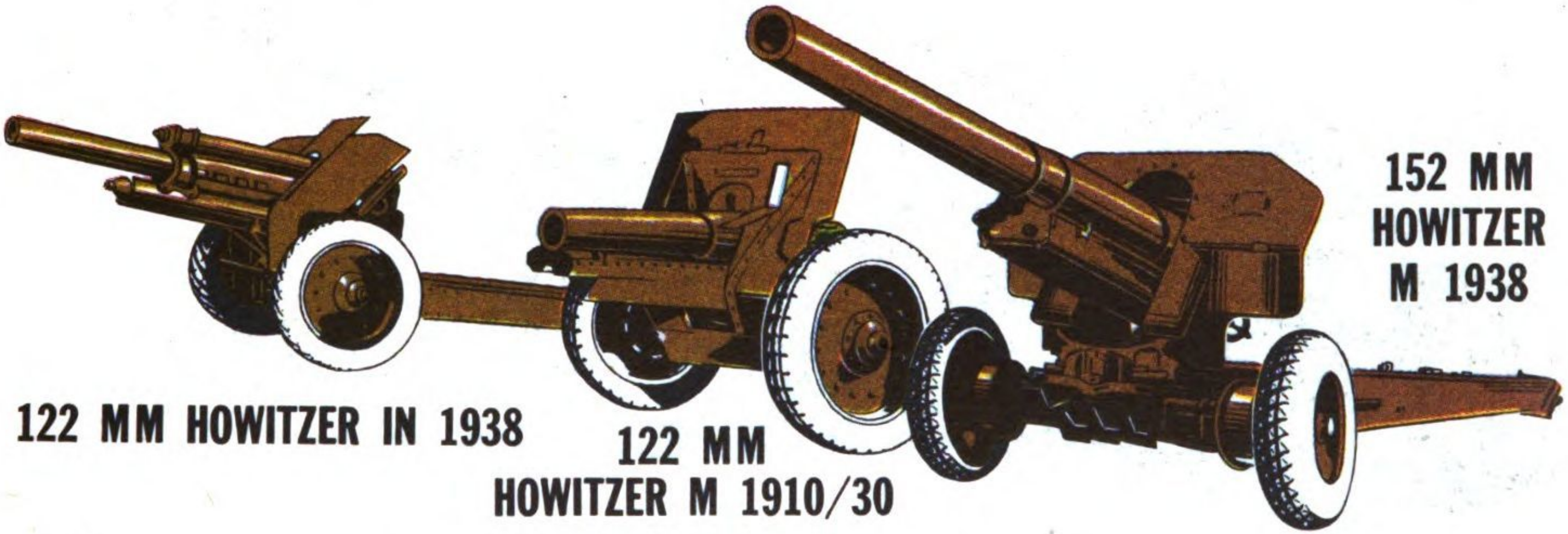


152 MM GUN HOWITZER M 1937

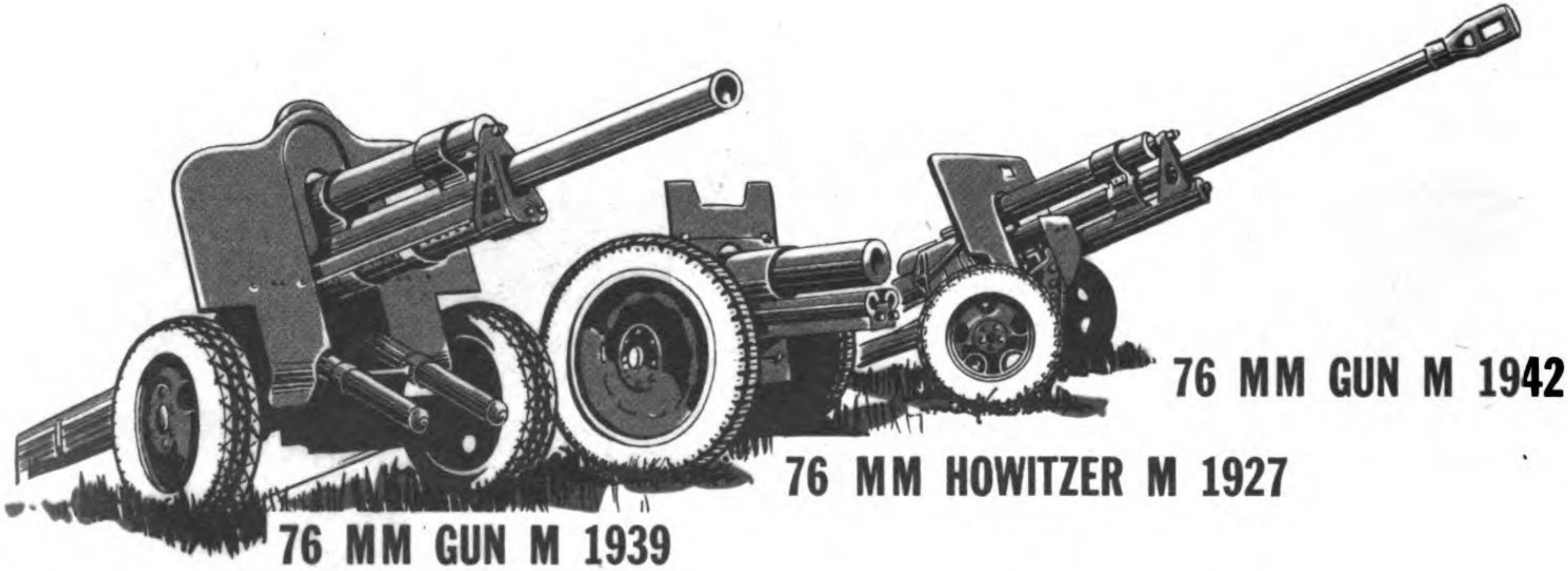
Heavy and medium artillery consists largely of these pieces, plus a 152-mm gun on the same carriage as the 203. The guns and gun-howitzers are powerful pieces out-ranging both their U. S. and German counterparts. Also used are medium 107-mm guns, more mobile than the bigger 122's.



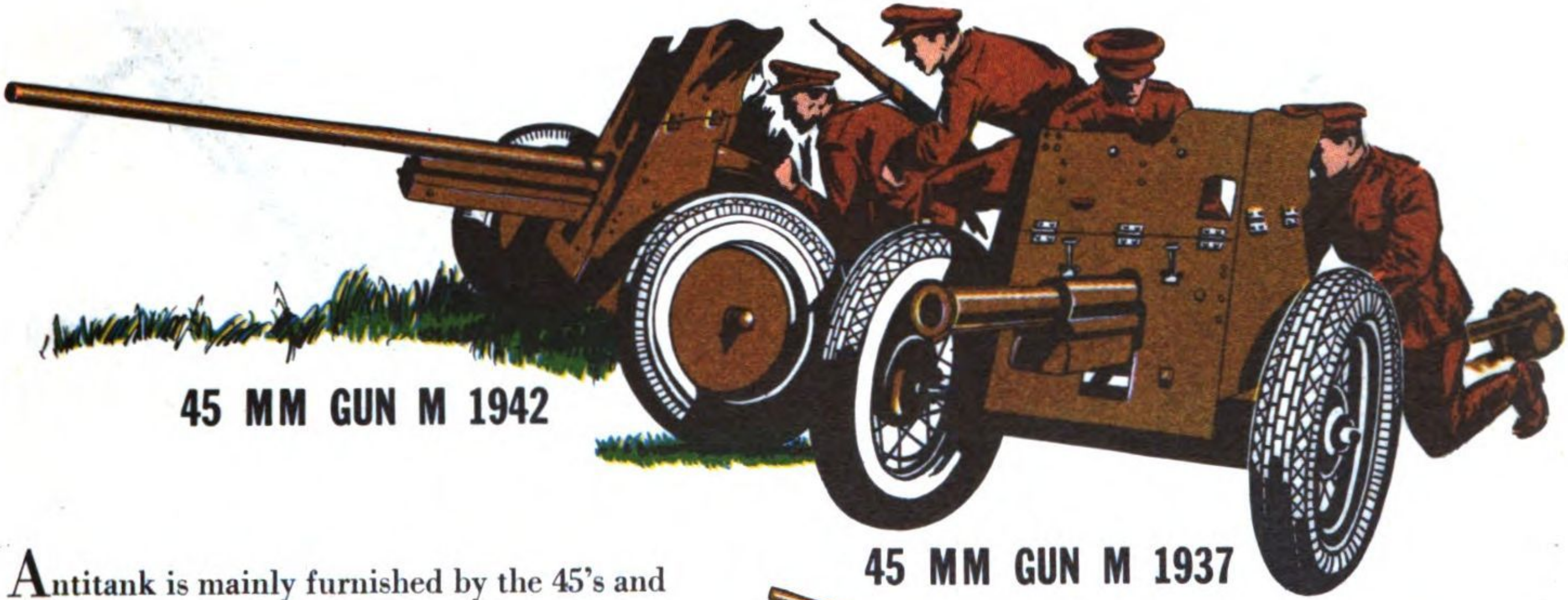
203 MM HOWITZER M 1931



Light artillery is based on the Model 1938 122-mm howitzer, which outranges the German 105-mm le. F. H. 18, fires a 48-pound HE shell to the German's 35-pounder, yet weighs little more. The older M1910/30 is a light 122 for cavalry. These 122's are often used for direct fire. Their adoption instead of howitzers of 105 caliber is typical of Red Army originality and emphasis on artillery fire power. Also recognized is the need for mobility. For this reason the Red Army has produced a lighter, M1938 medium 152-mm howitzer, useful when a more mobile piece than the M1937 is required.

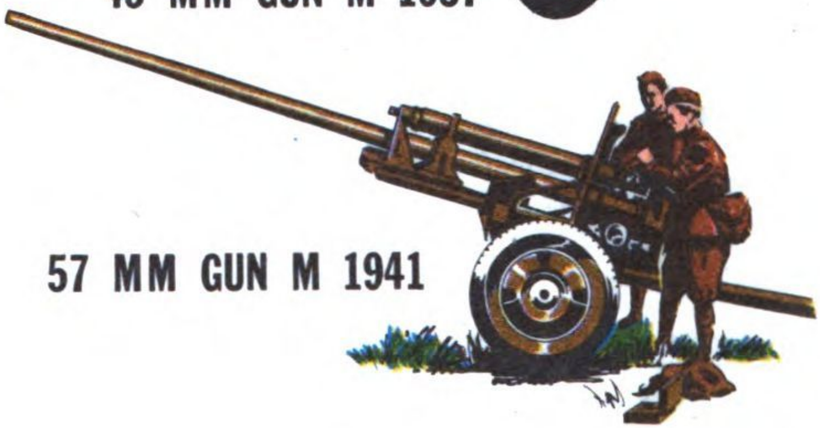


Direct fire artillery is composed of light, easily-manhandled-guns used in the foremost positions. The direct-fire weapons of 76-mm caliber are also intended for use as field artillery and antitank, except for the M1927 howitzer. This latter piece equips the infantry regimental cannon unit. The M1942 76 has the same gun as the M1939, but the introduction of a muzzle-brake has permitted a very light carriage, the same as is used on the 57-mm M1941. Like heavier pieces, the long 76's are massed at the point of main effort to reinforce the guns of the units which are launching the assault.



45 MM GUN M 1942

45 MM GUN M 1937



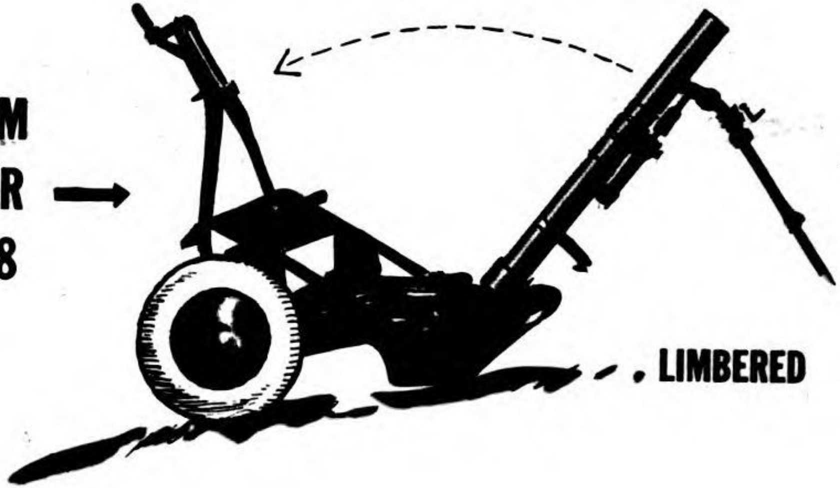
57 MM GUN M 1941

Antitank is mainly furnished by the 45's and 57's. Like 76's, they are artillery, and are manned by artillerymen. When not in use as AT, they furnish infantry with direct support fire. The new 45 and 57 are very high velocity guns; the M1937 is only a slightly altered M1932 45. The 45's are of Rheinmetall design, and so resemble the German 37.



EMPLACED

120 MM MORTAR M 1938



LIMBERED



LIMBERED

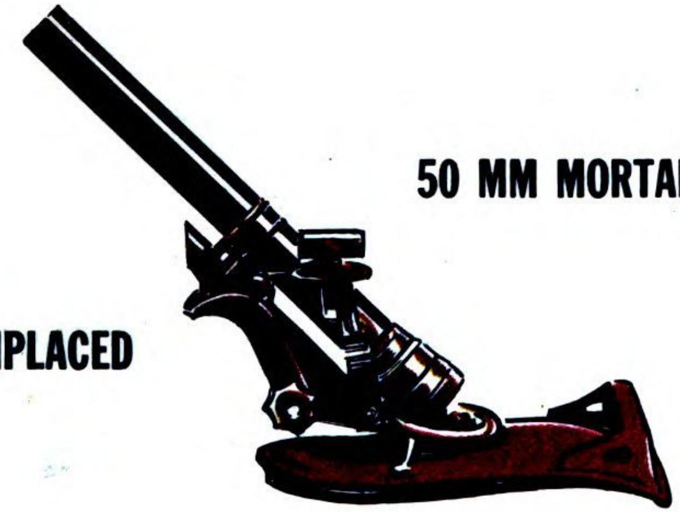
82 MM MORTAR M 1941



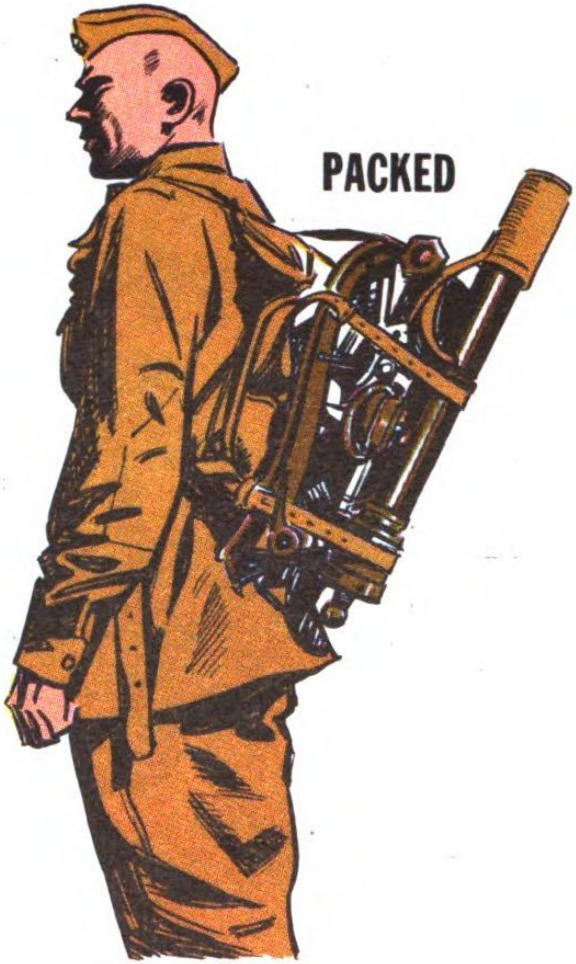
EMPLACED

50 MM MORTAR M 1941

EMPLACED



PACKED



Mortars, either as subordinate units or as independent mortar battalions and regiments, play a great role in Red Army operations. They are classed as artillery, and are coordinated in artillery fire plans. Indeed, the 570 pound 120, firing a 35 pound shell 6,600 yards, is a mobile form of light howitzer. The 50-mm mortars are used only as rifle company weapons.

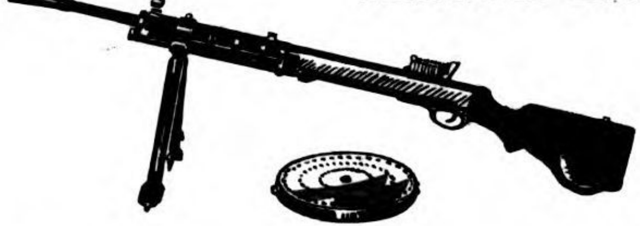


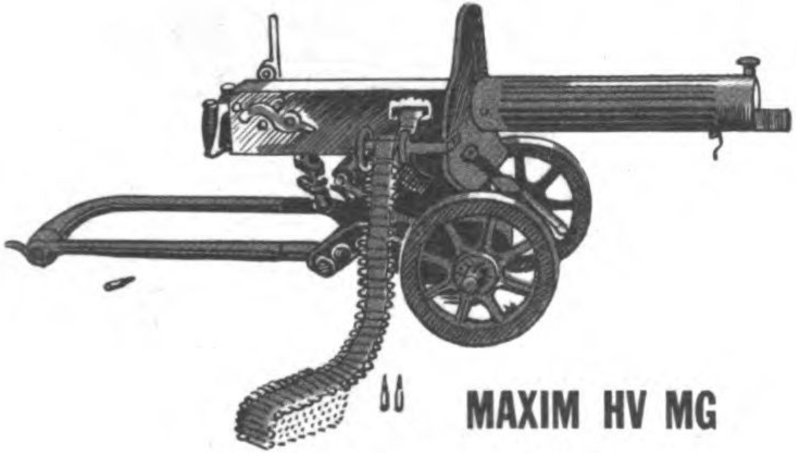
SIMONOV A/T RIFLE



DEGTYAREV A/T RIFLE

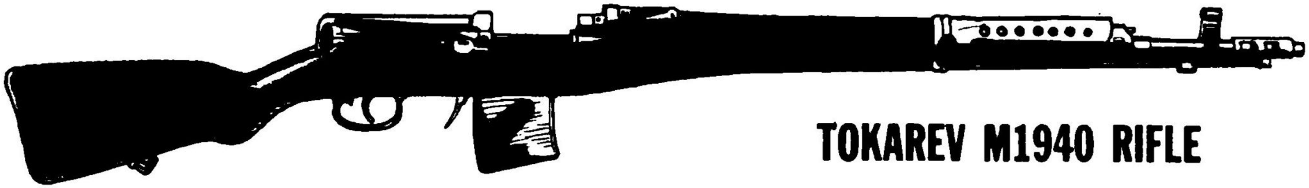
DEGTYAREV LMG



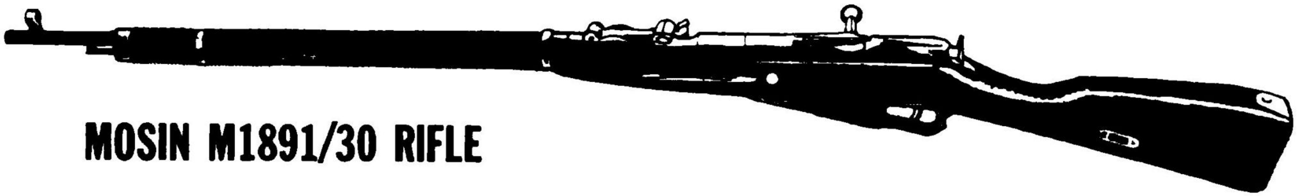


MAXIM HV MG

Infantry weapons include very high velocity 14.5-mm AT rifles, firing AP-incendiary bullets. Though new models have been introduced, the water-cooled Maxim remains the troops' favorite, while the M1927 Degtyarev furnishes the base of fire for the infantry squad.



TOKAREV M1940 RIFLE



MOSIN M1891/30 RIFLE

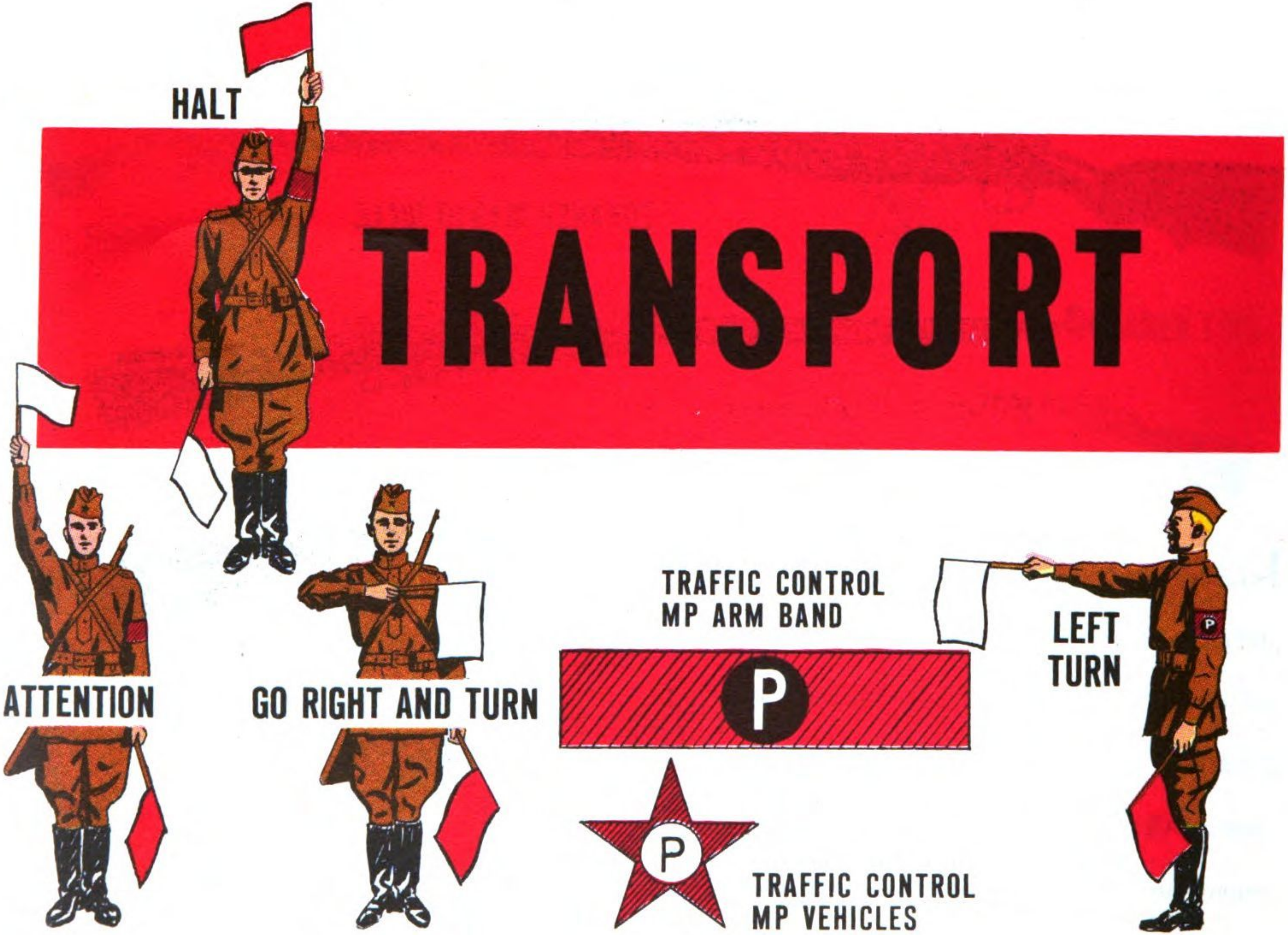
Infantry carries semi-automatic Tokarevs and manually operated Mosins. Tommy guns are widely used, especially by tank-borne infantry (who protect all armor), and by cavalry. All these guns are cal. 7.62-mm, but tommy guns use pistol ammunition.

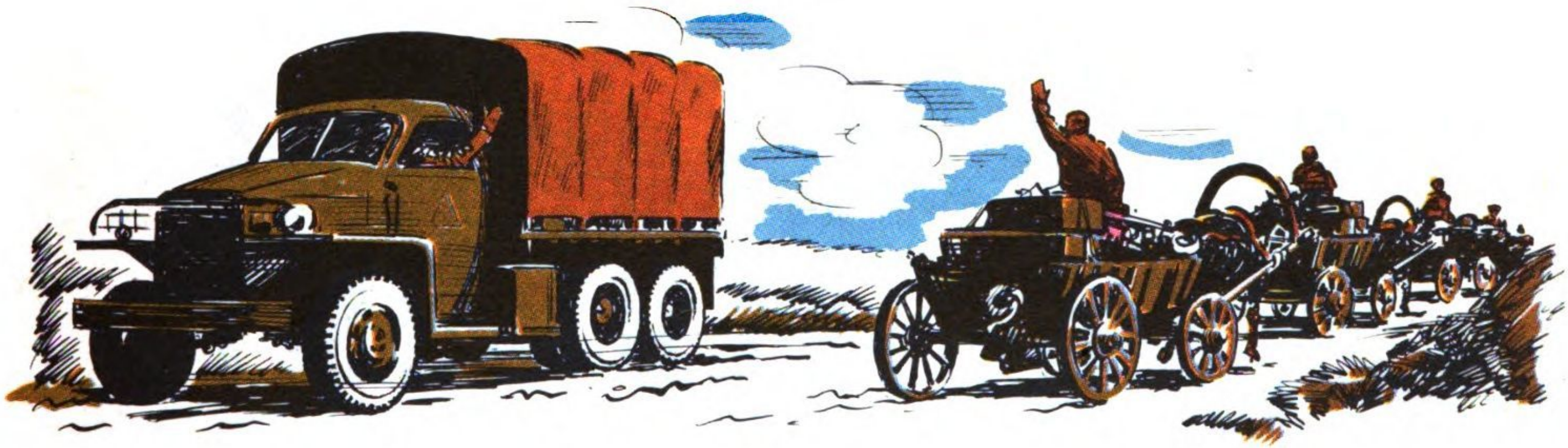


PPSh TOMMY GUN



M 1943 TOMMY GUN


TRANSPORT
HALT
ATTENTION
GO RIGHT AND TURN
TRAFFIC CONTROL
MP ARM BAND
P
LEFT
TURN
P
TRAFFIC CONTROL
MP VEHICLES



The Red Army has achieved a miracle of supply in its movement of the largest armies in history over the vast distances of the trackless Eastern Front. The movement of troops and vehicles is aided by Red Army traffic control MP's—frequently women. These MP's are strict and mean business. They are armed, and will shoot. The traffic they control is made up of a contrast of masses of American trucks and jeeps, together with thousands of "hay-burners", for the Red Army is still to a large extent horse-drawn, particularly in the infantry. Most characteristic of Red Army supply lines are the American 6-by-6's, and infantry supply wagons like those above. Also to be seen are many Soviet made and captured German vehicles, and various types of Soviet tractors.



KNOW THE RED ARMY

AS military men of various grades, you are acquainted with United States Army Tables of Organization and Equipment, especially within the scope of your own commands.

You are aware that organization is a changing science even within your Army, and you know that battlefield experience has caused some T/O's to stand pat, others to evolve.

Our Red Army allies have had much the same experience. The following section of this pamphlet is designed to present a brief picture of Red Army organization, noting a few practices in contrast to those of our own Army.



THE BIG PICTURE

The State Defense Committee, equivalent to a War Cabinet, directs and coordinates the entire military effort of the Soviet Union. Premier Stalin heads this committee, which combines political, economic, and military leadership.

The Peoples' Commissariat of Defense is subordinate to the State Defense Committee, and corresponds roughly to our War Department. This commissariat controls the Red Army's finances, regulations, training, development of weapons, and recruitment of ground and air forces personnel. Premier Stalin, who takes an active interest in military affairs, directly controls this office, since he is himself the Peoples' Commissar of Defense. As such, he is by Soviet law the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the USSR.

The Chief of Staff, currently General Antonov, is subordinate to the Com-

mander-in-Chief. He directs the General Staff, and controls the High Command and the field forces in the name of his chief.

The General Staff of the Red Army is similar in function to our War Department General Staff in Washington, and has comparable divisions. In addition, it controls fortified areas within the Soviet Union, signal communication of the armed forces, and has various other functions.

The High Command in Moscow is a pool of Marshals and high-ranking generals, brought together to plan all large-scale operations of the Red Army. Among these officers are the Chiefs of the Combat Arms, to whom broad authority is delegated; the Combat Arms (branches) include Red Army Artillery, Tanks, Air, Engineers, Signal Troops and Cavalry.

In operations involving more than one of the many Red Army *fronts*, the High Command sends out teams of senior commanders to direct and coordinate the over-all effort as immediate representatives of the Commander-in-Chief, Stalin.

As an example, Marshal Voronov is Chief of Artillery of the Red Army. He is the chief of his branch, and a member of the High Command. His responsibilities are numerous, and are both administrative and combat in scope.

He supervises the artillery munitions industry. He is responsible for ammunition requirements of all arms, including small arms. He is charged with

the selection and training of artillery officers and enlisted men. In addition to these rear area jobs, he has a command function. This combat job is to command all GHQ (High Command reserve) artillery, massing these reserves behind the particular *front*, or *army* sector, or *corps* sector chosen by the High Command for the main effort. Even in the lower echelons, where artillery regiments may be organically attached to line divisions, Marshal Voronov's authority may be often represented by command liaison officers.

From the highest command and staff echelons controlling the Soviet Union's war effort from Moscow, let us now turn to the combat zone to glimpse briefly the organization of the Red Army down through the field echelons.

In the combat zone, the largest strategic grouping of Red Army units is the *front*; the First Ukrainian Front, the First White Russian Front, or the First Baltic Front, for example. Each *front* may contain from four to eight *armies*. As of April 1945, there were seven Red Army *fronts* disposed from the mouth of the Oder to the Danube.

The difference between American and Soviet terminology may be made clear by thinking of two comparable units: for example, the 12th Army Group under General Bradley and the 2nd Ukrainian Front under Marshal Malinovsky. The *army group* (US) corresponds to the *front* (USSR). In newspaper dispatches telling of Red Army campaigns, you will notice that

the units mentioned with their commanding generals are these numbered *fronts;* in American usage, not the *army groups* but the 1st Army, the 3rd, the 9th, or the 7th Armies and their divisions are most often mentioned.

Within the Red Army *fronts* are the *armies.* These correspond to our own units just mentioned, but there are so many of them in the Red Army that they are not often mentioned in the press. The Soviets like to refer to these units as "shock" armies when they are in assault. Depending on the mission, they may vary in size and composition. You may have heard of the 62d Army, for example, which fought so well at Stalingrad under General Chuikov in 1942. For its achievement at Stalingrad, the 62d Army became the crack 8th Guards Army. Others have likewise become famous for their exploits.

There are also corps organizations in the Red Army. Perhaps the most interesting of these to American military men is the so-called *tank corps.* It corresponds to the American armored division, and is a permanent organization. Without equivalent in our Army is the *mechanized corps,* a permanent organization of tanks, motorized infantry, artillery, and other units grouped as in the German panzer grenadier division. Except for these permanent units, corps organization in the Red Army is much more flexible than in our Army; a Red Army *rifle corps,* for example, may contain four *divisions* one week and the next week exist only as a headquarters cadre.



THE WORKING PARTS

Terminology, words, language—are working parts of a nation in war and peace just as men and machines. Properly used, they are a basis for understanding. To begin acquaintance with Red Army organization, the following is a highly condensed "dictionary" of terms with Russian translations.

Red Army Units	*Pronounced*
front	FRONT
army	AR-mee-yuh
corps	KOR-poos
division	dee-VEEZ-ee-yuh
brigade	bree-GAH-duh
regiment	PAWLK

battalion	**bah-tahl-YON**
battalion (artillery)	**dee-vee-zee-YON**
company	**RAW-tuh**
battery	**bah-tah-RAY-yuh**
platoon	**vz-VAWD**
squad (or section)	**awt-dyel-AYN-yeh**
infantryman	**pyeh-HAWT-yeents**
artilleryman	**ahr-tee-lyer-EEST**
tanker	**tahnk-EEST**
airman	**LYAWT-cheek**
soldier	**bo-YETS**



INFANTRY

The Red Army *rifle division* is about two-thirds the size of the U. S. infantry division. Its small-arms fire-power is only slightly less, however, since it is very strong in automatic weapons, especially submachine guns. Its regiment of divisional artillery has fewer guns than does the artillery of the American

division, but this is compensated for by a large number of 82-mm and 120-mm mortars. The artillery regiment is equipped with 76-mm guns and 122-mm howitzers, and is motorized.

The Red Army infantryman is a foot-slogger, like most infantrymen everywhere. Neither the rifle division nor the rifle regiment to which he belongs has as many assigned trucks as the U. S. infantry division. His battalion has none at all. The trucks of the division are used to pull artillery pieces, mortars and AA guns, and to haul ammunition. All other supplies are horse-drawn. This lack of organic transport, however, does not prevent the assignment to the division of vehicles from higher echelons, when motorization is imperative.

Red Army infantrymen are strictly combat soldiers armed with rifles, automatic weapons, and light mortars. They do not operate heavy mortars, anti-tank guns, or signal equipment. All service personnel, such as cooks, are not classified as infantry by the Red Army; cooks, mostly women, belong to the equivalent of our Quartermaster Corps, even if they work in the battalion kitchens. Similarly, men who work closely with the infantry in battalions and companies are known as engineers, whereas members of our battalion ammunition and pioneer platoon are called infantrymen.

Economy in the use of personnel is practiced in the Red Army infantry

organization, and this principle characterizes all Soviet organizations. Crew-served weapons, for example, are manned by fewer men than in our Army. The 82-mm mortar in the Red Army infantry battalion has a crew of five, whereas our 81-mm mortar is served by eight men. Headquarters of an infantry company is one-quarter the size of ours. In general, centralization of paperwork, administration, and supply services is the rule. Specialists like communication personnel are usually attached from higher echelons. Even in the division organizations, Red Army signal equipment is only a fraction of ours. When necessary, however, specialist personnel are generously attached to lower elements.

As in our Army, three rifle regiments make up the infantry strength of the Red Army rifle division.

A rifle regiment has approximately 2,500 officers and enlisted men. It has a 76-mm howitzer battery, a heavy mortar battery with 120-mm mortars, a submachine-gun company, and a horse-mounted reconnaissance platoon, in addition to its main strength in three rifle battalions.

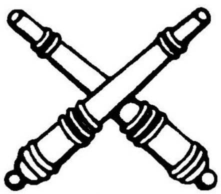
The *rifle battalion* has approximately 600 officers and enlisted men, a lesser number than is called for in the T/O for its American counterpart. It is especially strong in submachine guns and medium mortars, but has fewer light mortars than our battalion. In machine guns and antitank weapons, it is

armed in a manner comparable to battalions of our own army.

An infantry battalion of the Red Army is the smallest "housekeeping" unit, and for this purpose is provided with four horse-drawn kitchens; it has no organically assigned transport.

The *rifle company* is also smaller than ours. It is organized in three rifle platoons with rifle squads like our own. It has a heavy machine-gun section equipped with water-cooled Maxims, and a mortar section with 50-mm mortars. It has no 2½-ton kitchen truck like ours, and has only horse-drawn carts for transport.

Except for its very large number of submachine guns, the Red Army rifle company is equipped with weapons corresponding to American weapons. The Tokarev corresponds to the Garand rifle; the Mosin to the Springfield; the 50-mm mortar to our 60; and the Degtyarev light machine gun to our "BAR."



ARTILLERY

Red Army men are intensely proud of their artillery. They even celebrate the 19th of November every year as "Artillery Day." From the start of the war, the Soviet Union went in for big artillery, and plenty of it, and the Red Army put this arm to good use against the Germans.

To understand artillery organization in the Red Army, it should be realized right away what weapons are considered to be part of the artillery arm.

Within a Red Army rifle regiment, for example, the 82-mm mortars of the rifle battalions, battalion guns, 120-mm regimental mortars, 76-mm regimental howitzers—all these are considered to be part of the artillery arm. As such they are administratively controlled, together with the divisional artillery, by the division artillery commander. The men serving those weapons are artillerymen, not infantrymen, and wear on their uniforms the colored piping of their branch.

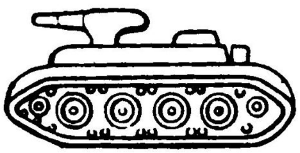
Likewise self-propelled artillery, tank-destroyers—in short, all except small arms (the basic infantry weapons) and tank armament is artillery.

There are as many types of artillery regiments in the Red Army as there are types of guns, howitzers, rockets, and mortars. Artillery regiments normally have three firing battalions; but only two battalions are found in horse-drawn field artillery and mortar regiments. The battalion is the smallest tactical artillery unit; battery fire missions are rare and, as a rule, fire control tends to centralization as in our army.

The independent artillery division in the Red Army is an example of a *permanent* organization, as distinguished from a tactical *groupment*. The artillery division has a complete staff and technical services for the planning

and control of a large number of firing battalions of medium and heavy artillery.

The tactical *groupments* of Soviet artillery are similar to our own, though they are controlled by *army* rather than by corps. A special groupment is formed for each mission. For example, a rifle division assaulting strong defenses must crush the enemy's artillery and infantry positions, completely destroy his pillboxes, and prevent counterattacks by his reserves. The divisional and reinforcing *army* artillery are regrouped into teams to do each of these jobs. A battalion of 152-mm howitzers and two batteries of 280-mm howitzers may be combined, for example, into a temporary groupment to destroy the pillboxes.



ARMOR

The Red Army does not have armored divisions, as in our Army. The nearest Soviet equivalent is the *tank corps.*

The tank corps is built around three medium tank brigades and a motorized infantry brigade. This set-up lends itself to the same tactical groupings as within our armored divisions; each of the three medium brigades may form the basis for a "combat command."

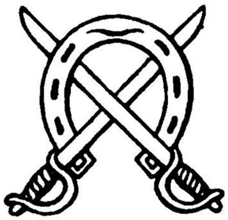
Each medium brigade has two medium tank battalions, a motorized infantry battalion (all sub-machine gunners), an engineer company, and other units. Of the latter, the most important are the self-propelled artillery batteries, which are always attached from the corps.

Each tank battalion has about 30 of the medium T34's. These tanks are the Soviet counterparts of the American Shermans, although they are more heavily gunned.

Supporting the medium tank brigades in the tank corps, especially in the breaching of fortified positions, is the heavy tank regiment. The heavy tank regiment has four companies, each with five Stalin tanks. The heavy regiment has infantry organically assigned for close-in protection.

Self-propelled 152-mm and 122-mm artillery together with 85-mm and 76-mm tank destroyers support the elements of the tank corps in action.

These tank corps are balanced fighting teams designed to exploit the shock action and fire-power of their tanks and self-propelled artillery. With about 200 medium and heavy tanks, together with plenty of artillery and other elements in nice balance, the Red Army tank corps proved to be more than a match for their "panzer" opposition. Assembled into *tank armies*, Red Army tank corps organizations contributed greatly to the expulsion of the enemy from Russia.



CAVALRY

The Red Army is the only army in the world which employs large units of horse cavalry. Organization is in corps, divisions, regiments, and squadrons.

A cavalry corps has three or four divisions, supported by corps tanks and artillery, including mortars, and rockets. The supporting units are all mobile, being tracked vehicles or half-tracks. Supported further by aviation, the cavalry corps is effective in large scale operations over difficult terrain or in bad weather. At this point, it is well to remember that the Red Army uses cavalry as a substitute for motorization, not for armor. As such, under certain conditions, it has exclusive tactical value.

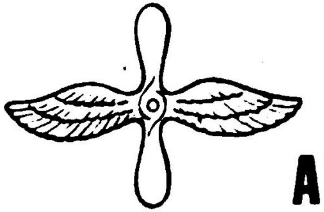
The cavalry division is strong in automatic weapons, light artillery (76-mm), and either heavy mortars (120-mm) or rockets.

A cavalry regiment has about 1,000 officers and men, organized in four saber squadrons and a machine-gun squadron.

The saber squadron consists entirely of combat troopers, armed with sabers, automatic weapons, and light mortars. All its supplies are carried on horse-

back and on horse-drawn squadron carts. These become ammunition distribution points in combat.

At times, during the war, the Red Army has massed its cavalry corps into cavalry armies, something which no other modern army has had occasion to attempt in the less extensive combat areas outside of the USSR.



AIR

The Soviet Air Forces are subordinate and supporting components of the Red Army and Navy.

Like the other combat arms, as Artillery or Cavalry, the air forces of the Red Army are controlled by a Chief of Combat Arm on the High Command in Moscow. This position is held by Marshal Novikov. He has broad administractive and combat powers similar in scope to those held by the Artillery Chief, Marshal Voronov.

We have our strategic air forces. The Soviets call their corresponding forces the Distant Operations Air Fleet, and this fleet is organized in divisions and regiments of long-range bombers.

A second major organization is the Civilian Air Fleet, or Air Transport Fleet. It is subordinate to the military air forces for the duration of the war.

The function of this organization is to provide courier service, transport of all kinds, supply of advance forces, and the evacuation of wounded.

Both of the aforementioned fleets are directly controlled by the High Command in Moscow.

The third major organization of Soviet aviation includes air armies, air force divisions, flight regiments. The regiment, equivalent to our squadron, is the only fixed organization. Depending on ground requirements, an air force division or an air army might be assembled. For example, a First Air Army might back up the First Baltic Front.

Flight regiments may consist of fighters, close-support aircraft, bombers, reconnaissance planes, and of other types.

Popular Soviet fighter planes are the YAK, and the MIG. For close-support, the Stormovik (IL-series) and the American A-20 are used. Other American planes, including the Airacobra and the B-25 are employed. The "jeep-plane" for artillery spotting is the Soviet U2. All Red Army planes can be recognized by the Red Star emblem.

The Soviets have used many U. S. planes to advantage. More American planes have been sent to the USSR than to any other country by the Lend-Lease agreement. As of 1 December 1944, we had shipped 12,000 planes to help kill Germans on the Russian battle fronts.



HOW THE RED ARMY WORKS

THE following sections contain information on staff and supply organization and procedure in the Red Army, and a brief description of Soviet military government. These are merely highlights of technical and very broad subjects. Differences between Red Army methods and those of the American Army will probably be most readily comprehended by officers with staff experience. However, any enlisted man or officer may gain an increased realization of the fact that the Red Army, like our own, requires plenty of experts and specialists in higher headquarters, and that command channels and supply channels, however involved they may seem, are essential to the smooth functioning and coordination of vast assemblies of men and machines for war.



COMMAND AND STAFF



All Red Army units of regimental or greater size have well-developed command and staff organizations. Battalion units have merely a commander, and senior and junior adjutants.

The following description of command and staff organization in the Red Army is highly condensed. The principles are applied to regiment, division, corps, army, front, on up to the High Command. Naturally, there are variations in the various echelons. By comparing the *division* headquarters—Red Army with American—a fairly good average picture can be drawn.

As in the U. S. Army, the commanding officer is responsible for all basic decisions such as schemes of maneuver. He concentrates on control of operations, delegating administration to the greatest possible extent.

Close to the commanding officer is a special staff called the "political appa-

ratus" which supervises political and civil affairs, counterintelligence, courts martial, and recreation. It is not concerned with planning or operations.

The Chief of Staff is the second-in-command. He is the only person authorized to act in the name of the commanding officer. He commands the Staff, and directs the work of all the Chiefs of Arms and Services. He signs all field orders. The staff cryptographic officer is directly responsible to him.

The Staff is an advisory body and has no command functions. It coordinates the detailed plans submitted to the Chief of Staff by the Chiefs of Arms and Services (Artillery or Signal representatives to the division, for example). The Staff provides operational security, and supervises signal communications.

The Staff has the following specific functions: operations, combat intelligence, signal communications including postal service, statistical control, and supply.

The Chiefs of Arms and Services prepare detailed plans for the pertinent employment of all specialist elements. For example, the Chief of Artillery is responsible for coordinating all fire of artillery (guns, howitzers, rockets, mortars) down to battalion level, including organic and attached units. In the operations stage, he continues command of all units of his arm not otherwise delegated or attached to lower units. He maintains contact by means of artillery command liaison officers, wire and wireless communications.

The Chiefs of the various services of supply are charged with actual operations, even though over-all coordination is a function of the Staff. The operational responsibility is centralized in rear area districts or supply route centers which control all transport and construction, and provide local defense and security troops. Individual services deal entirely and directly through their own channels. For example, the medical service displaces its installations and units forward on its own initiative.

Air staffs generally resemble ground staffs in organization and operation. Each staff, however, operates in three groups under the Chief of Staff: the operational group, the technical group, and the administrative group.

There are two categories of liaison functions in the Red Army. The first consists of officers attached to a higher staff from a subordinate unit such as a representative of a regimental commander attached to the divisional staff. The second category consists of liaison officers sent by a higher staff to a subordinate staff. For example, the artillery commander of the 3d White Russian Front may send a high ranking artillery officer to the Nth Guards Army to supervise and control the artillery units of that army. Such officers are called "command liaison officers."

The paper work of staff operation consists of documents such as field orders, administrative orders, reports and summaries.

Paper work is concentrated at the *army* level; there is practically none in regiments and below.

Field documents based on urgency are divided into groups "G," "K" and "B." Group "G" documents are urgent or operational priority; field orders are always in this group. They may be classified "G" only by the Commander and the Chief of Staff, and are personally handled by the heads of arms and services concerned for coding and transmission.

Group "K" documents are to be opened by the addressee only, and are received and dispatched personally by the Commander, the Chief of Staff and specially designated personnel only.

Group "B' documents consist of orders and reports pertaining to combat organization and security. They are delivered by the officers of the arms and services in accordance with a time schedule prepared by the signal officer and approved by the Chief of Staff.

Security classifications are as follows: "Sovershenno Sekretno" (corresponding to our Top Secret) is used for all operational orders; "Sekretno" (corresponding to our Secret and Confidential) is used for army tables of organization and equipment, intelligence reports; "Dlya Sluzhebnogo Polzovanya" (corresponding to our Confidential and Restricted) is used for current field service regulations and administrative orders.



SERVICES OF SUPPLY

The Red Army supply system operates on the following principles: delivery of supplies forward, rigid priorities, and the use of local resources. The delivery of supplies forward means that armies deliver supplies to divisions; divisions deliver supplies to regiments and independent battalions.

Artillery ammunition delivery differs in that divisions, regiments, and combat groups deliver ammunition directly to the firing positions of their organic or attached artillery.

Rigid priorities of supply are established, particularly during rapid advances. Ammunition and fuel have the first priority on transportation, food has second priority; all other types of supplies move forward by every means available. Local resources such as food, construction materials, and houses are used to the maximum possible degree.

The *front* (army group) maintains rail communication into the combat zone; its main base of supplies is 200 to 400 miles in rear of the fighting line. Regulating stations for rail traffic and major dumps are located on the main line between the rearmost depot and the *army* forward depot. The latter point is the railhead, some 50 miles to the rear of the fighting. Supplies move forward from the *army* depot to divisions primarily by motor transport. Each supply road is divided into sections under a commandant who is responsible for all transportation, traffic regulation, road and bridge maintenance, construction and security. The sections vary in length from 30 to 60 miles, depending on the type and condition of the roads. Local labor is often conscripted for construction and maintenance.

Each division maintains a *divisional exchange point*, or centralized supply and service area, 6 to 10 miles from the front line. From here, supplies are sent to the regiments and directly to divisional artillery firing positions. Regimental supply points deliver supplies to their battalions, and directly to regimental mortar and cannon firing positions. The battalion is the basic housekeeping unit, which maintains its kitchens and ammunition carts within 1 or 2 miles of the front line.

Supply classes in the Red Army differ considerably from those of the U. S. Army. Artillery supplies, for instance, include artillery ordnance and instru-

ments; small arms; and *all* ammunition. Other arms and services, such as engineers, tank and air arms, and the chemical, medical and veterinary services, control corresponding types of supplies. Special sections of the Intendance (QM) Service provide food and forage, clothing and fuel. The engineers provide water.

In armored and motorized units, the corps and the brigade have supply and evacuation responsibilities. Maintenance in armored units is similar to the echelon system of the U. S. Army, preventive maintenance being stressed.

Company, battalion and regimental medical detachments collect and give first aid to the wounded. Divisional ambulance units and returning supply vehicles remove them to the divisional stations, which are equipped to perform emergency operations. From there, army ambulances, returning supply vehicles, and ambulance planes carry the wounded to the railhead where they are sorted. From the sorting station, the casualties are evacuated in hospital trains to specialized hospitals in the deep rear. Patients with head wounds, abdominal wounds, contagious diseases, etc., are sent to specialized hospitals for treatment.



MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Civil administration will vary greatly in occupied enemy countries as compared with occupied friendly territory.

In territory occupied by the Red Army, all main transportation traffic points have a Red Army Commandant in charge of all military and civilian affairs not delegated to local administrators. Signs are posted to designate the headquarters of the military garrison.

The Red Army Commandant of the local garrison is appointed by a district commander who, in turn, has been appointed by the commanding general of a *front* or *army*.

The Commandant is senior to higher ranking Red Army officers with passing troops or with temporarily billeted troops in the garrison, and his orders concerning garrison duties are complied with by everyone within the area.

The garrison may consist of various Red Army units and NKVD troops, and includes troops from outside the garrison who may be billeted therein.

The Commandant enforces adherence to military discipline and dress, orders areas to be placed under guard, and establishes a guard schedule. Other policies are directed by the district commanders or by the higher military authority.

Systematic processing of refugees, maintaining community kitchens to feed them as well as the local population may be additional administrative functions of the Commandant.

Red Army military requirements have the highest priority in all matters involving transportation, billeting, hospitalization, and evacuation of wounded, as well as the requisitioning of food and other supplies.

In general, a Red Army garrison Commandant is given broad powers and can override any decisions of civilian committees on any matters affecting the military. This authority is established by the Soviet Law invoked on 22 June 1941, which legalizes, in areas under Martial Law, any measures controlling civilian work conscription, evacuation, requisitioning, or curfew regulations which may be deemed necessary.

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